Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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FIERCE AERIAL WAR BETWEEN GERMANS, BRITISH INTENSIFIED

R.A.F. Loses 110 Planes in Berlin Raid—Luftwaffe Blasts London

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Aerial warfare between the British and German air forces reached its greatest intensity on Friday night when attacks were carried out on both London and Berlin, according to dispatches reaching here.

A Berlin dispatch said that British bomber formations which attacked the German capital suffered their heaviest defeat thus far, losing 110 four-engined bombers. The dispatch added that German night fighters dashed into enemy formations while they were still over the sea, flying at a high altitude, downing one enemy craft after another.

A London report disclosed that 1,000 R.A.F. bombers fought through one of their bitterest night sky battles to raid Berlin, and admitted that they lost 73 bombers—said to be the heaviest loss in 16 assaults on the Reich capital.

Almost simultaneously with the R.A.F. assault on Berlin, strong German bomber formations carried out what London reports described as the heaviest attack on London since the "blitz" on September 6, 1940. A Berlin dispatch said that the attack caused great explosions and tremendous fires.

The flames caused by the German raiders could be seen for more than 80 kilometers away from the Thames estuary, according to the crew on a British steamer which left London shortly after the raid and which arrived here today.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 25

At the Nikolayev bridgehead Soviet attacks were repulsed in hard fighting. Reich troops frustrated the Red Army's attempts to cross the lower Bug in the Ukraine. The Soviets who had succeeded in reaching the western bank of the river at some points were wiped out in immediate counter-thrusts or else were pressed together in a narrow sector.

Between the middle reaches of the Bug and the Dniester, as well as west of the Dniester in the area north of Balti, German and Rumanian troops are offering stiff resistance to the advancing Soviets.

In the sector between Proskurov and Tarnopol, powerful Soviet forces advanced further toward the south. Attacks against these two towns were repelled. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Soviets in German counter-attacks in the Brody area.

Northwest of Kovel, the Soviets were pushed further back. Southeast of Vitebsk, Reich troops maintained their positions against renewed Soviet attempts to break through. They ironed out local dents and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers.

In Italy the anti-Axis forces renewed their attempts to break through at Cassino. Attacks launched by the enemy all day long against the eastern and northern part of Cassino collapsed in face of the fierce resistance offered by the First Parachute Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Heidrich. The defensive fighting of this division was supported by artillery groups commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lydecke. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

United States bomber formations yesterday appeared over the Russo-Main district and dropped bombs on several places, especially on Frankfurt-on-Main. Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed.

British terror raiders suffered heavy losses in their attack on the German capital last night. One hundred and twelve enemy bombers were destroyed. Fires and damage were caused in several residential districts in Berlin. The population suffered losses.

Strong formations of German bombers made another attack on London last night. Explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on selected targets causing great conflagrations.

Patrol vessels of the German navy early yesterday morning sank two British gunboats in the English Channel and damaged another two gunboats so heavily that their loss is assumed to be certain. Simultaneously, the Reich patrol boats repulsed attacks by enemy bomber planes.

Argentina Punishes U.S. Cable Company For Violating Law

25

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Buenos Aires postal authorities have imposed a 24-hour suspension and a fine of 1,000 pesos on the All America Cable and Radio Company for eluding international telecommunications control, it is reported from Buenos Aires. It was officially alleged that the company had recently delivered illegally to the United Press three cables from Lima, which, in the view of Argentine authorities, was an act "contrary to the tranquillity of the country and to Argentina's relations with other American nations." The Pan-American Grace Airways was also fined 1,000 pesos for the unauthorized carrying of private mail.

TITO PLANS TO GRAB KING PETER'S FUNDS

Requests Foreign States to 'Freeze' Deposits of Jugoslav Ruler in Exile

Special

LISBON, March 25.—"King Peter needs too much money." Basing his actions on this bold statement, Dr. Rudolph Bicanic, an agent in London of Marshal Brogovich "Tito," the Jugoslav partisan leader, made an attempt to get hold of the Jugoslav national property deposited in Britain and the United States, according to a dispatch from London. Dr. Bicanic said that he was acting upon instructions from Tito.

King Peter receives from Jugoslav funds in America, a monthly sum of £10,000 sterling. Although he is supporting his mother and brother, the King, personally, spends about £2,000 of this sum. In addition he maintains his refugee government and pays his diplomatic corps, civil servants and agents in all parts of the world. He also extends aid to about 1,000 of his subjects who are living off Jugoslav funds in the United States. The King must pay, for instance, £250 monthly to his Premier and £189 to other government officials. All of these incomes are tax-free.

In view of the King's huge expenses, Tito's "Liberation Committee" has requested foreign banks to "freeze in" all desposits in favor of the Jugoslav National Bank. The outcome of Dr. Bicanic's efforts is still uncertain, but early decision on the matter is expected since the next payment to King Peter falls due on April 1.

Willing to Negotiate

Special

LISBON, March 25.—That King Peter of Jugoslavia is willing to enter into negotiations with the communist partisan leader, Marshal Tito, is evident from an interview granted by the King to the Daily Express, it is reported from London.

The exiled ruler, it is disclosed, declared that the "door to negotiations is open," however, adding that this must be done "through the British Government, of course."

The diplomatic correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph declared that there are chances of the Tito regime rising and that of Puritsch declining. However, he did not state whether the intervention of the British had turned the tables in favor of the Red partisan chieftain.

JEWS IN PALESTINE RENEW BOMB RAIDS ON POLICE STATIONS

Trouble Rife in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa; British Round Up Suspects

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Renewed terrorist demonstrations were carried out by Jewish bands against police stations in Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa between Thursday night and Friday morning, according to a dispatch from Beirut.

The head office of the British Criminal Police in Jerusalem was badly damaged in an explosion with all the wings of the three-storied building completely destroyed. Following the incident, a curfew was proclaimed in the Jewish quarters of the town from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Bombs set off by time fuses also exploded in a police station at Jaffa, the same dispatch disclosed, killing one British officer and four British policemen as well as injuring 17 others, five of them seriously. It is also reported that several hundred persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The British police, with the help of military reinforcements, are now making a house-to-house search in the Jewish quarters and have already discovered large quantities of arms and ammunitions.

At the same time, bombs were also reported as exploding in a police station in Haifa where the chief of police was seriously injured and had to be taken to a hospital.

Arabs Being Exploited

Special

LISBON, March 25.—The first comprehensive Arab comment on the oil plan of the United States in the Near East was given by a political commentator over the Beirut radio on Friday.

The commentator declared that the project was of the greatest advantage to America—but at the expense of the Arabs. He said that Ibn Saud's financial difficulties were being exploited.

It was pointed out that the Saudi-Arabian Government, under the plan, would receive 180 piastres per ton but that it would have to pay 25,000 piastres for the refined oil for its own consumption.

The Americans refused to allow Saudi-Arabia to cover its consumption needs from oil produced under the new project, he further pointed out, so that the United States is following the pernicious example of Britain which pursued the same policy toward Iran.

ERUPTION KILLS 26 PEOPLE

Flow of Lava From Vesuvius Ceases But Ashes Bury Nearby Houses

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Although Mount Vesuvius is still sending volcanic dust into the sky today, the threat of the flow of lava from the crater has virtually ceased, according to a dispatch from Naples.

A roof which collapsed under the weight of the ashes killed three persons in the village of Cervina on the eastern slope of the mountain on Friday night, bringing the death toll to 26. The eruption which started last week is said to have been the worst in modern times.

Weary Britons Urged to Continue Battle By War Head Who Sees Tough Fight Ahead

Special

LISBON, March 24.—General Bernard L. Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the Anglo-American Invasion Forces, today, gave war-weary Britishers no comfort when he said that the European War may last another year or longer, according to a London dispatch.

The declaration was made by Montgomery in an address to the British ground forces which he is scheduled to lead in the much vaunted forthcoming invasion across the English Channel and in which he called for the full cooperation of the people on the home front.

Montgomery admonished the soldiers and the English public by declaring that "we are preparing to take part in the biggest tug-of-war the world has ever seen and if anyone should let go of the rope, we will lose the match. How long the pull will last is a question none can answer for certain. It may last a year or it may be even longer."

Asks for Better Weapons

Special

LISBON, March 24.—General Bernard L. Montgomery, in an address at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London opening the "Salute the Soldier Week" for the purpose of garnering war savings, emphasized the necessity of supplying British soldiers with the best possible weapons and equipment, according to a dispatch from London.

Montgomery declared that "it must be forever to our shame that we sent our soldiers into this most modern war with third-class weapons and equipment. We have only ourselves to blame for the disasters that early overtook us in the field."

Japanese Hit 13 Enemy Raiders, Repulse Others in Pacific Zone

Defenses on Rabaul, Yaluit, Wotje Are Unshaken by Attacks; Foe Loses One Plane in Abortive Raid on Andaman Island

19

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 26.—Eleven enemy planes were shot down or damaged on the afternoon of March 24 when a formation of about 140 aircraft, consisting of P-38's, P-51's, F4F's and fighters, attacked Rabaul on New Britain Island.

Promptly intercepting them, the Japanese Units stationed on the island downed four deck-bomber planes and damaged seven others. All the other raiders were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Yaluit Attackers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 26.—An enemy plane was downed by the Japanese Units stationed on Yaluit Island in the Marshall Group on March 24 when an aggregate total of 23 enemy B-25 bombers attempted a morning raid on the island.

In several waves, a total of 16 small-sized enemy aircraft attacked Wotje Island on the morning of March 25. Intercepting the raiders, the Japanese Units on the spot shot down one enemy plane and repulsed the rest.

Andaman Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 26.—Three enemy Mosquito bombers appeared over the Andaman Islands on the afternoon of March 24 for reconnoitering purposes. Giving quick battle, the Japanese Units stationed there succeeded in repulsing all of them.

Pursuing the invaders, who attempted to flee into the clouds, fighter plane units of the Japanese Forces shot down one of the enemy planes over the sea after a hot pursuit of about 100 kilometers.

AMERY MINIMIZES DEATHS IN BENGAL

2 Million Died From Famine, Not 688,000 as Reported, Reich Paper Claims

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The Voelkischer Beobachter, in its issue today, in pointing out that Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, made a false announcement respecting the number of persons who had died of starvation and epidemics in India, said as follows:

"In December last year, Amery announced in the House of Commons that those who had died of starvation and epidemics in Bengal Province totaled only 93,000. But, at that time, Indian residents in London claimed that the death toll was 800,000. Four weeks later, Amery announced that the total number of deaths in the last five months of 1943 did not reach 1,000,000.

"When the Indian National Army entered India and advanced toward Manipur, Amery again stated in the House of Commons, on March 23, that the number of those who had died of starvation totaled 688,846, according to the report of the Bengal Province Health Office.

"This false announcement of Amery was intended to show that the deaths from starvation had declined. However, the truth is that deaths from starvation have not decreased, and even British and American correspondents are recognizing that the Bengal authorities are not announcing the number of deaths accurately. It is conservatively estimated that the total of deaths in Bengal Province reached 1,800,000 to 2,000,000."

Famine Deaths Bared

Domei

ZURICH, March 24.—A London dispatch quoting a Reuter telegram states that S. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Commons on March 24, declared that those who died from starvation in Bengal Province during 1943 reached 688,846 persons.

U.S. PARATROOPS REVIEWED

Special

LISBON, March 24.—British Prime Minister Churchill has been priming up the propaganda of a long-talked about invasion of Europe, according to a London dispatch.

A delayed report from the British capital revealed that Churchill yesterday paid a surprise visit to American paratroop forces in the English countryside, and, in a voice deep with feeling, told them that American and British troops were shedding blood side by side in Italy and losing heavily at Cassino and at the Anzio bridgehead, but he predicted confidently that an invasion of Europe would break Germany's military power.

Flattering the American soldiers whom he reviewed, Churchill said, "You have a great part to play. You are specially trained. You are the most modern expression of war. I thank God that you are here and from the bottom of my heart I wish you Godspeed and success."

ANTI-AXIS ADMITS SETBACKS IN INDIA

Auchinleck Is Worried Over Possible Japanese Drive Into Assam

Domei

RANGOON, March 23.—The entry into India by the Indian-Japanese Combined Forces has thrown the anti-Axis camp into great confusion.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia on March 22 issued a communique in which it admitted that the Japanese Forces had pushed through the Indo-Burmese border and that the British-India army was on the retreat.

The statement of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on March 21, announcing the entry of the Indian National Army into India, has produced a great effect on India.

The Federal Legislature, which is meeting at New Delhi, was quick to take up the announcement. Many members formulated searching questions about the war situation on the central Indo-Burmese border.

These questions were answered by General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in India, in a report made before the Council of State on the afternoon of March 22.

The substance of the report follows:

"A change of some sort has occurred on the Manipur front. The Japanese are rushing to the border of India. The Japanese counter-attacks recall the Arakan campaign of last month. At the present fighting is going on within untrodden jungles on the border of Manipur. The Japanese are marching on across mountains which are impossible to defend

"During the past two years we have constructed roads along which we can move a strength large enough to repel a concentrated Japanese attack. But in the mountainous areas we have no means of preventing the Japanese from crossing into India.

"The entry into India by the Japanese is an event was cannot look on with folded arms. The fact that the Japanese have entered Assam, which has few entrances, has no immediate meaning of any grave nature. However, it would be a grave matter should the Japanese make a thrust from Manipur in order to attack the railways or airfields in Assam. The Japanese will have to cross a range of difficult mountains and jungles before they can hope to do this. In addition they will have to meet our army. We have trust in our forces defending the border."

Britain Bans Air Mail

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—The British Government announced today that air mail to 13 countries was suspended due to strategic reasons, according to London reports. This announcement is believed significant in view of the reported imminency of the opening of a second front,

FOES ADMIT LOSSES IN TOROKINA SECTOR; HEAVY CLASH RAGES

Japanese Thrusts Are Impossible to Stop, Says Broadcast From Enemy Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—Although the Imperial Japanese Forces had launched their hammering drive against the enemy in the neighborhood of Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, in the early part of this month, it was only after several days that the anti-Axis recognition of the Japanese successes was forthcoming. On March 13, an AP dispatch from an anti-Axis base in the Southwestern Pacific reported:

"The battle raging around the bridgehead at Empress Augusta Bay has again become intense with U.S. ground forces engaged in fierce combat with Japanese units that have pierced the northern side of our defense line."

The spokesman of the United States headquarters on the same front, also released the following announcement on the same day:

"The airfields of the American forces at Torokina and Biva were shelled by the Japanese on March 9 and 10, Japanere units, advancing in a heavy rain, broke through the barbed-wire entanglements in the northern part of the U.S. line and occupied several of our machine-gun positions."

Another AP report disclosed:

"It is evident from recent action that the Japanese Forces are out to destroy the air base on Bougainville Island which is an anti-Axis air force base for attacking Rabaul.

"The airfield outside the American outer defense line at Empress Augusta Bay was shelled by the Japanese and the runway at Biva airfield was also hit by several shells just when some of our planes were parked on the field."

All of the reports revealed that the Japanese infantry and artillery units were attacking the American positions in close cooperation.

An AP report dated March 16 from an anti-Axis base in the Southwestern Pacific claimed that the battle raging on the so-called Cannon Line was the fiercest ever fought in the neighborhood of Torokina. "The Japanese Forces," it revealed, "made a sledge-hammer attack on American positions and a company of the Japanese succeeded in occupying a height on the Cannon Line."

"The Japanese thrusts are impossible to stop, since they utilize all kinds of efficient firearms, including flame-throwers. The only thing we can do is to meet the bayonets of the Japanese with our own," declared a radio broadcast from the United States' headquarters on March 23.

U.S. Lacks Airmen

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 24.—Due to the huge losses of airmen in the Pacific as well as to the expansion of the zone of aerial fighting, America is now finding it difficult to supply competent and trained pilots to the Pacific war theater.

The actual aspect of aerial warfare in the South Pacific was revealed by Captain XX who lately arrived at a certain base.

Success or failure of aerial warfare depends on the control of com-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 5)

Germans Conclude Trade Agreement With Switzerland

Special

ZURICH, March 25.—The Swiss-German economic negotiations which began sometime ago were concluded and it has been decided by the two governments that a clearing agreement between the two countries will remain in force until June 30 this year, according to a report from Berne. The report also disclosed that the Swiss-German goods exchange system for the same period has been reorganized.

THRUST INTO INDIA UPSETS CHUNGKING

Loss of Supply Routes Feared as Japanese Push Drive in Manipur State

Domei

CANTON, March 25.—The advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army into Indian territory has shocked Chungking.

A Chungking broadcast on March 24 revealed the general view held by military commentators in the Chiang capital to the effect that the thrust into India has exposed the supply route to Chungking to the imminent danger of being cut off.

The broadcast, in part said:

"In the opinion of military commentators here, the Japanese who have advanced into Manipur State will acquire an advance base for their operation against central Assam Province. The Japanese will be able to grasp control of the railways in the northwestern part of India with the result that the anti-Axis forces at the foremost front will be cut off from all supplies.

"Manipur State not only forms an important supply route to the war front on the Indo-Burmese border but is also vital for the maintenance of the Indo-China air route with which Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, has the utmost concern.

"In face of these considerations there is little doubt that the Japanese will try to push into that area in an attempt to cut the supply route to Chungking.

"It seems that once again the Japanese in their advance are following the strategy of avoiding main roads and of making a detour to the rear of the anti-Axis forces with the aim of making a surprise attack on them.

"At this juncture, it is of the utmost importance that the anti-Axis military leaders should pay the utmost attention to the development of the war situation which, at present, is not in their favor."

U.S. SHIP SUNK IN ARAB SEA

Belated Admission Reveals Vessel Was Torpedoed in January

Special

LISBON, March 25.—The United States Navy Department belatedly announced today the loss of a merchantman of medium-size which was torpedoed and sunk in the Arabian Sea toward the end of January, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement added that survivors had been landed at Boston.

All Bengalese Will Rally Around Netaji When Azad Hind Army Breaks Into Bengal

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 24.—Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as a Bengalese and still more as an Indian leader with faith and vision has a powerful grasp on the people of Bengal. When he marches into Bengal heading the Indian National Army accompanied by the Japanese, 70,000,000 Bengalese will rally around him in the fight against Britain, declared B. Bobby, secretary-general of the Shanghai chapter of the India Independence League in an interview on Friday.

Mr. Bobby placed special stress on the influence of the Netaji's powerful personality over the people of Bengal.

The province has traditionally been the seething center of Indian nationalistic ferver and Mr. Bose has won the hearts of Bengalese by his unhesitating and outspoken demands for liberation, Mr. Bobby added.

He predicted that hot-minded Bengalese revere him and will follow him, and once the uprising starts nothing will stop them. One thing they had lacked war arms, which now will be supplied by Japan.

The big obstacle in the way of the Japanese and Indian forces was the terrain on the Indian border with rugged mountains and torrential rivers, but now that these have been crossed, heat is the big problem and the Japanese have proved their ability to withstand it, while the Indians are naturally used to it, he continued.

In addition, the Japanese are being aided by the Indians whose knowledge of the terrain, people and thousands of other little details about India will help them in their strategy, Mr. Bobby concluded.

NIPPON UNITS PURSUE FOE FORCES IN ROUT ALONG IMPHAL ROAD

Japanese Now 20 Miles From Objective, A.P. Reports; Tonzan Mop-Up Pushed

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDIAN FRONT, March 25.—After annihilating the 17th Division of the British Indian army in the Manipur Valley, the main force of the Indian-Japanese Joint Army is now thunderously advancing northward on the Imphal Highway.

On the other hand, in the Tonzan area, the mopping-up units of the Imperial Japanese Army, in concerted assault with the Air Forces, have launched a vigorous attack against enemy remnants, numbering about 3,000 possessing ten-odd mountain guns, 1,000 motorcars and 300 horses, who had been concentrated in the northern mountainous area of Tonzan, after losing their way of escape.

Just like a mouse in a bag, the enemy, having lost their fighting spirit, are now depending on supplies dropped from the air.

Their total destruction is now imminent.

Enemy Divisions Fleeing

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X IN INDIA, March 25.—With the horrors of war extending to the Imphal plains, the stronghold of the Anglo-Indian Fourth Corps has been thrown into utter confusion as the annihilative battle launched by the Japanese Forces now has become a grim actuality.

Troops of the 20th Division of the Anglo-Indian army in the Tammu sector, routed by the fierce attacks of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces from the south and the north, are now fleeing helplessly, together with troops of the 23rd Division, along the two paved highways leading to Imphal. As a result, the Imphal plains have been plunged into greatest confusion.

Against the fleeing foe, the various Units of the Japanese Forces, advancing from the Tonzan area, are now speeding in a northward drive along the main Imphal Highway on the heels of the defeated enemy.

As a result, the battle of annihilation against the large enemy forces, has now entered the final phase.

Vanguards Nearing Imphal

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X IN INDIA, March 25.—Dashing across the Indo-Burmese border in full force, the vanguard of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces has already advanced to a point X X kilometers southwest of Imphal City.

In a long fleet of 1,000 automobiles seized from the enemy, various crack units of the Japanese Army, which annihilated the 17th Division of the British-Indian army in Manipur Valley, continued their swift northward advance and pierced into the Imphal plains along the main roadway after penetrating across the border line to smash the defeated foe troops in and around the sector 30 kilometers north of Tonzan.

The vanguard of the Japanese Units has already advanced to a point X X kilometers southwest of the city of Imphal.

Meanwhile, enemy forces in the neighborhood of Kabau valley advanced southward, traversing the Chindwin River, but surged backward in a westerly direction as soon as units of the Japanese Forces advanced to a point four kilometers north of Tammu on the morning of March 22.

With mechanized troops in the van, crack units of the Japanese Army in cooperation with the Indian National Army crossed the border line and gave hot pursuit to the routed troops of the 20th and 23rd Divisions of the Anglo-Indian army on the Tammu and Imphal highways, engaging in severe annihilative battles after catching up with the fleeing enemy at every point.

20 Miles From Imphal

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Japanese Forces that advanced into India from three directions despite the efforts of the British 14th Army to stop them, have reached a point 20 miles from Imphal, according to an Associated Press report from New

(Continued on Page [illegible] Col [illegible])

Press Comments

Sunday, March 26

HOW ABOUT THE SECOND FRONT?

MAINICHI—In his address delivered to the officers and men of the United States Air Forces several days ago, British Prime Minister Churchill spoke as if the opening of a second front in Europe was imminent. But is he really intending to carry out immediately "a decisive operation?"

In his speech before the House of Commons toward the end of February, he said that the attack from the air would be the preparation for a great invasion operation into the Continent that would soon come. Now he has said that the great invasion was imminent. Thus, it seems that he intended to announce that the time for executing the proposed great offensive against the European continent was coming.

Yet, firstly, it has to be questioned whether the United States and Great Britain are really intending to form the so-called second front. Then, secondly, when will it be carried out if they are really intending to do so? These two questions have long been exciting our curiosity.

And how are those questions today? Generally speaking, they will attempt to form the second front if they see any prospect for success—probably at the end of April. Yet it is not yet known against what part of Europe they will start the operation.

But as the fundamental factor, "if the prospect of success is found" is based on mere supposition, whether or not they will really open a second front is not clear. The German side has repeatedly declared that they perfected preparations to "welcome" the invasion forces, and it is reported that a strong defense line has already been formed to smash the enemy attack if it comes. Field Marshal Gerdt von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Forces on the Atlantic Coast of Europe, is reported to be waiting for the attack of the enemy with full confidence of victory.

Recently, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung ironically said, "Prime Minister Churchill is trying to threaten Germany by announcing the possibility of landing moves on Europe, —to make this threat take the place of the actual landing."

Another factor that is depriving the British-American side of any prospect of victory is the development on the Italian front. Just when the operation shifted from the Sicilian front to Southern Italy, a certain Commander of the United States Forces boasted that the march to North Italy would be "a pleasant trip." But what was the actual development? How has the fighting line south of Rome, extending from Nettuno to Cassino, developed?

In again demanding the opening of a second front, the War and Working Class, Soviet magazine, said that the Soviet Union desired the opening of a vast and decisive operation, much different from that in Italy. The Soviet Union does not think much of the Italian front, which, however, is troubling the United States and Britain extremely. Then how can the United States and Britain actually open a second front that would be several times bigger in scale and more difficult than the operation in the Italian front? The United States and Britain here declared that for success in the coming European invasion campaign they are prepared to suffer casualties of 500,000 men. But that calculation is also made on the presumption of victory, and does not include the repetition of another Dunkirk tragedy.

Then, will the United States and Britain postpone the second front indefinitely until they see some prospect of success? It may be the plan of the United States and Britain to make the Soviet Union fight Germany as long as possible, but there will be a limit to such a wish. The Jewish leaders of the American-British camp may be desiring to make the Slavs shed their blood. But, however dull the Slavs might be, there will come a time when they will awaken to realize what the United States and Britain are intending. Then, viewed from another standpoint, it would be impossible to maintain forever the vast American and British troops now stationed in Britain. When troops are not used for a long time, they become inefficient. United States forces stationed in Britain today are causing various social problems, and this question will become more serious in the future. Thus, the future of the British and American forces is very gloomy, as they will be either ruined by remaining inactive or beaten by starting action.

SITUATION IN EAST EUROPE GIVEN SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

ASAHI—The war situation in Eastern Europe has become serious. The Eastern Front, which, for some two months, had presented an inactive aspect due to the thaw, which, particularly in that area at this time of the year, is considered to contribute toward nailing down the fighting situation to a sort of stagnation. But the front line has begun to show signs of animation as the Soviet forces launched a large-scale furious offensive notwithstanding muddy conditions—or rather, availed themselves of this muddy condition by utilizing their new weapons especially invented for use on muddy ground. Thus, a very grave situation has been developing in the southern sector of the Eastern Front. The Jukov Army making a break-through in the section between the Bug and Dnieper Rivers forming an important defense line of the German forces, has already reached Bessarabia from the Ukraine and shows itself ready to invade Rumania.

The present situation is not necessarily of a decisive nature. But the fact that the Soviets are now coming to a section of the Balkans must not be belittled, because this would affect the whole situation in the area politically and strategically—in the very Balkans which are part of the wide German sphere of activities, forming the German rear and commissary line. Accordingly, the German authorities have shown a decisive attitude and taken to a strong counter-offensive, throwing in their crack reserve forces. Moreover, they have taken suitable military and political measures quickly and boldly.

Meanwhile, through an understanding reached with Hungary, Germany's ally, Germany has dispatched troops into that country, thereby strengthening Hungary's defenses. This unification of Germany and Hungary into one body for adjusting the position to cope with the present emergency situation was part of the aforesaid measures. The recent parleys between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and leaders of Rumania and other Balkan States is regarded as indication of further German actions based on the foregoing policy.

In any case, it should not be overlooked in view of the present war situation in Europe that the seriousness of the Eastern Front has of late been abruptly accentuated. This has also a direct bearing upon the question of setting up a Second Front by America and Britain. It should, thus, be emphasized that the future developments on the Eastern Front deserve close attention.

DEFEATS IN BURMA UPSET FOE'S PLANS

Japanese Expeditionary Forces Issue Statement Revealing War Victories

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 23.—Describing the events leading up to the brilliant victories of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Burma and the successive defeats of the combined Anglo-American-Chungking troops, the authorities of the Expeditionary Forces here, in a statement issued on March 23, declared that from the moment the Japanese put to rout the 36th Division of Chungking forces in southwest China, the efforts of the enemy to attack Japan were frustrated.

The statement reads:

"The joint Anglo-American-Chungking forces which had been planning an attack from the Fukawng area about the end of October suffered enormous losses due to the superior tactics of the Japanese Forces. February this year saw the enemy's 15th Army Corps in the Arakan zone given a terrific beating by the Japanese. Again in March, the Japanese troops soundly thrashed the main body of the enemy's Fourth Army Corps in the Chin Hills, thus smashing all enemy attempts to recapture Burma and making secure the safety of Burma.

"Since March 5, however, the enemy began to send reinforcements by air into northern Burma in the vicinity of Kalasa in an attempt to attack our forces from the rear and also to disturb those zones which had already returned to peace, plundering and looting the low-abiding inhabitants.

"Under these circumstances, it was decided that the enemy's main base of operations in Eastern India must be destroyed. With this aim, the Japanese Forces, assisted by the Indian National Army forced their way across the Indo-Burmese border.

"It must be mentioned here that Indian territory and populace are absolutely safe from our hands as we have absolutely no territorial ambitions and we desire only the return of India's soil to a truly free India.

"Even now our troops are forging ahead, crushing the enemy near Tonzan and in the Kabau Valley and the advance guards have already crossed the border into India. Our thrust toward important points on the Bay of Bengal is also proceeding according to plan.

"Furthermore, enemy air troops which had landed in the vicinity of Kalasa, numbering several hundred, were effectively annihilated by our forces. The ring of fire and steel constructed by our troops is gradually tightening around the enemy from which there is no escape. Our positions on the southwestern coast have been greatly strengthened and the defense of Burma is secure."

COLONIAL SOLDIERS DYING FOR ANTI-AXIS

Yanks, British Withdraw Own Boys and Use Other Nationalities as 'Cannon Fodder'

While their armed forces are making no headway, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, President Franklin Roosevelt, U.S. Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox are intensifying their own 'hot air' offensive, says a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

All their blustering might be good propaganda for home consumption, leading many unthinking Englishmen and Americans to believe they are winning the war but it certainly has not produced any response elsewhere in the world.

As the New York Times sadly pointed out in the middle of December, **"The utter lack of response to Stimson's so-called warning to Finland, Bulgaria and Rumania reveals the limitations of propaganda or moral suasion unless it is coupled with power, which is still the final argument in international affairs."**

Using Foreign Soldiers

Power is exactly what the British and Americans have yet to display. Admittedly, their armies are very large, but they could be 10 times larger and still be totally ineffective as long as they remain at home. There is still no indication that Churchill and Roosevelt intend sending their soldiers abroad to the battlefronts.

On the contrary, there are signs that London and Washington are becoming even more concerned about the safety of their own troops and are consequently pulling their soldiers out of the front lines in Italy and are replacing them with colonials and dissident Frenchmen.

Despite the blustering of Roosevelt and Stimson, there is not a single independent American army fighting in Italy or in the south Pacific. The so-called U.S. 5th Army ceased to be a purely American outfit the moment it landed at Salerno. Beaten back in utter confusion by the German defenders, the U.S. 5th Army was saved from complete annihilation only by the massing of the greatest naval armada in history, which gave the battered Americans the support of an enormous naval artillery barrage, and by the hasty dispatch of Canadian and British reinforcements.

Since then there have been more British and Canadians in the U.S. 5th army than Americans. The British were later withdrawn and their places taken over by rebel French troops. The Canadians, however, still provide convenient cannon fodder. Incidentally, the U.S. 5th army is longer known as such but has been officially renamed the Allied 5th army.

In like manner Churchill has withdrawn from the British 8th army all purely British units, replacing them with Indians, Canadians and New Zealanders, so that this formation might now be more appropriately known as the Colonial 8th army.

Despite all the boasting, then, it seems that Churchill and Roosevelt do not want to send Englishmen and Americans against the Germans and Japanese. They want to win this war by sacrificing Indians, Frenchmen, Australians, New Zealanders, Russians and any others they can induce to fight for them.

Meanwhile, the "hot air" offensive continues relentlessly. The British and American leaders are trying to talk their way to victory, but this will not do them any good. In the final analysis, this war will be won only by the employment of force and the developments of the present war have proven time and again that wherever and whenever German and Japanese troops encounter the British and Americans on terms even approaching equality the anti-Axis are routed with ease.

The anti-Axis may delay the opening of a second front in Europe for as long as they please or dare; but eventually they must take this chance or admit defeat, and when that time comes the Anglo-Americans will sing a different song.

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Use of Radio-Controlled Bombs by Reich Feared by Noted Inventor John Hammond

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Warning against radio-controlled bombs used by the Germans was voiced by John Hays Hammond Jr., internationally known inventor, according to an article appearing in the Boston Traveler Dispatch.

The periodical quoted the inventor, who is a holder of patents on radio-controlled bombs similar to those used by the Germans, as saying that the Germans had only been practicing with the projectiles and their full force would be felt later.

Hammond warned; "The perfection of this device by Germany would imperil the British fleet. The fleet versus glider bombs could be the next phase of this war—it could be glider bombs against the combined anti-Axis fleets. No shipping will be safe if the Germans perfect this type of warfare excepting those ships which can stay out of reach of these bombs."

Special

BERLIN, March 17.—Details and photos of the largest flying boat of the German air force, BY-222, built by the Blohm and Voss Company were released for the first time this week by the periodical, Der Adler, an organ of the Air Ministry. The six-motored flying boat has a double-deck hull measuring 37 meters in length and 5.6 meters in height. The wing span is 46 meters. Conspicuous of the new German flying boat is its high rising rear rudder. When afloat, it rises 10 meters above water level to protect itself against the splashing of the water. The lower deck has enough room to accommodate 100 fully-equipped soldiers.

REICH IS UNWORRIED OVER LACK OF FUEL

Has Sufficient Amount of Oil, Gasoline for Armed Forces To Stage Long War

It is one of the most astonishing facts of the present war that Germany, despite her extremely meager natural oil resources, has still sufficient amount of fuel at her disposal to keep her war machine going without any restrictions in the fifth year of the war. It will be recalled that British oil experts especially opined that Germany in a modern war in which motorized troops and air forces would be employed would in a very brief time face a catastrophical lack of fuel, states a special dispatch from Berlin to the Nippon Times recently.

When in the summer of 1942 the German armies advanced as far as the outer ranges of the Caucasus, it was hinted that the German command under all circumstances was trying to possess the Baku oil fields without which a continuation of the war would be impossible. Germany, however, even without the Baku oil field had sufficient fuel to carry out her strategic plan.

Germany's fuel situation at the beginning of the war was believed by the enemy to be insufficient. However, due to imports in the last years preceding the war, big stocks were accumulated. Following the Polish campaign, it was generally asserted that the German armed forces were depending on the rich Rumanian oil fields together with the small production of synthetic fuel produced in the Reich and even when these two sources were put together, the enemy thought they were not suffice to supply oil to Germany for any length of time.

All these experts have been wrong in some of these points. In particular did very few of them foresee that through the occupation of vast territories in the west and east, Germany would be able to control nearly all the oil fields of Europe. Unpredictable, moreover, was that at that time the German armed forces would capture huge stocks of liquid fuel as it actually happened in the various campaigns of the past years.

Likewise, the possibilities of synthetic liquid fuel production were most probably underrated although it was known that at the beginning of the war numerous installations of this kind had already been started. Finally, it was probably not taken into consideration either to what extent civilian consumption could be curtailed without paralyzing the war-important activities of traffic enterprises, industries and agriculture. Germany, in this respect, resorted to very drastic measures, but at the same time did everything by a change-over to substitute fuels like, for instance, generator gas, coal gas, etc. to safeguard civilian supplies.

At any rate, it would be completely erroneous to expect Germany's military collapse due to a shortage of liquid oil. There are no indications that any acute shortage exists or is likely to occur in any appreciable time. Even high quality liquid fuel as, for instance, aircraft gasoline is undoubtedly available in sufficient quantities. It looks as if one had learned in the course of production of synthetic gasoline to manufacture even the most complicated benzine and lubricating oil.

Formerly, Germany's liquid fuel situation was gauged absolutely wrong; namely, in the First World War. At that time, at the end of 1918, it became evident that Germany still had oil and gasoline reserves that would have permitted a continuation of the war for a considerable time. She was even in a position to supply her neighbors with rather considerable quantities of oil products, just as today as many countries are being supplied by Germany with liquid fuel, which will be used exclusively for military requirements if the supply situation in this sphere is in any way threatened.

Nippon Units Pursue Foe Forces in Rout Along Imphal Road

(Continued From Page 1)

Delhi.

Regarding developments on the India-Burma front, the Associated Press correspondent at New Delhi reported today as follows:

"Japanese Forces that started offensive operations from the Chin Hills and Kabau valley have succeeded in cutting off the Imphal-Tidim road, and thus, the British-Indian 14th Army which had been receiving supplies by air has now been isolated and is fighting desperately. Japanese Troops are advancing along the road from the western side of the Loktak swamp area to the south, and have reached a point 20 miles from Imphal.

"The second unit of Japanese Forces that are advancing northwestward along the road from Tammu to Imphal, a distance of 40 miles, have already reached a point 38 miles from Imphal, brushing aside all British resistance. The third unit of Japanese Forces that were concentrated on Somhra hill are now bringing pressure on Imphal from the northeast.

"In view of these serious situations, the British-Indian forces must defend the road from Tidim to Manipur valley and the road from Tammu to the hill district, in order to protect the Imphal plain which would be an ideal spot for Japanese Forces to establish air bases."

Red Cross Ship Attacked

Special

ZURICH, March 25.—Swedish steamer Hallaren, sailing in the service of International Red Cross, sent out an SOS call on Friday, according to reports received here. The reports said that the steamer was attacked in the Adriatic Sea by British planes.

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NEW DIVE-BOMBERS CREDITED TO REICH

Used for First Time in Spanish Civil War; Real Type of This Craft Unavailable in U.S.

The dive-bomber, the Americans are always quick to claim, was originated by the United States aircraft designers in the late 'twenties, and, contrary to the general belief that experimentation and development in this line had been discontinued, they maintain that research work has never stopped, and that the sudden fame of the well-known Junkers stukas of the Luftwaffe did not serve to rejuvenate dive-bombers construction in America.

Apart from the rather obvious loopholes in their argument, whether right or wrong, it does not serve to improve their position: for if they had pushed on the development of dive-bombers unflaggingly throughout the years, it is difficult to understand how they were not able to produce all-round superior machines to that of the Axis air forces, reports the Times Week of Shanghai.

Admittedly, the American aerial industry was producing better dive-bombers in the early 'thirties than those of either the Luftwaffe or the Japanese Air Force, but this is explainable by the fact that the former war restricted by post-war treaties, while the organization of the latter was still in its infancy.

The term "dive-bomber" officially was not existent until the Spanish Civil War, when the Legion Condor, a special volunteer aerial contingent sent from Germany, tried out a fearful-looking machine of rather unorthodox build—the prototype Junkers Ju 87 stuka.

Terror of Enemy

Its success and subsequent modification to the Ju-87B model has gone down in aviation history as one of the most revolutionary advances made in air weapons. The modified stuka, however, was responsible for the fame these German machines gained. It made the blitzkrieg mode of warfare a devastating success in Poland. It hastened the early downfall of France by blasting communications and "impregnable" fortifications; and it reaped a heavy toll of British shipping.

At about this time the Americans were still giving a lot of ballyhoo to their Curtiss Helldivers, which were actually obsolescent scout-bombers of such mediocre performance that on the front lines they were absolutely impractical. The U.S. navy realized this many months later and willingly decommissioned them for sale to the British air force, which was also without any real dive-bombers.

Meanwhile, the U.S. industry was quick to incorporate the better points of the Junkers machine, and especially on the Republic Guardsman—a converted single-seater fighter—the improvisions were glaring, undiluted copies of the Junkers' specific parts. This was especially apparent in the adjustable bomb crutch and hydraulically operated diving brakes.

So while admitting that the U.S. had scout-bombers which were suitable for dive-bombing operations as early as in 1930, it is evident that they did not construct any inherent dive-bombers until quite recently. As far as records go, the first U.S. dive-bomber was the Curtiss F8C-4 Helldiver of 1930, though the Martin plant had also produced several similar machines at about that period.

No Dive-Bombers

Even to this day, with the possible exception of the U.S. army air corps, the American air force still does not seem to have a dive-bomber which was designed and built for this duty solely. It is noticeable in this respect that the U.S. navy's air arm still has no dive-bomber category, and that machines which can be used as such are classed as scout-bombers.

It is common knowledge, however, that all the U.S. naval scout-bombers are being used as dive-bombers and that the Douglas SBD, of which there are three developments, constitutes the main dive-bomber type. Best of the new model, based on the performance figures given by the U.S. propagandists, seemingly is the Vultee Vengeance.

The Vengeance went into action in June last year in a British air squadron, and the lack of publicity given to it following its debut speaks volumes as to its inferior performance. The Americans are also producing the Curtiss SB2C-1 and Brewster SB2A-1 scout dive-bombers. These are abnormally tubby machines for modern warplane designs, and in spite of utilizing 1,700 h.p. radical motors are incapable of attaining a maximum speed of over 300 m.p.h. which is more than 100 m.p.h. slower than the top speeds of standardized fighters.

AMERICA FEELS PINCH OF ACUTE LABOR LACK

Appeals Made to Women to Take Up Postal Work, Enter Aircraft Plants

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Postage rates on ordinary local mail in the United States were increased from two to three cents an ounce and from six to eight cents for air mail, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, Postmaster General Frank Walker disclosed that he expects to lose between 12,000 to 15,000 postal workers as they will be inducted into the armed forces in the next three months. He has already lost 40,000 workers so far.

Attesting further to the acute shortage of manpower in the United States, Walker said that many women are now being recruited for postal work.

Special

LISBON, March 25.—Glenn L Martin, U.S. aircraft manufacturer, declared on Friday that as a result of the drafting of war workers under 26, the replacement situation in the aircraft industry is critical. He called upon women to help fill in the immediate need for 1,000 new employes in his own Baltimore plant.

Hungary Orders Mobilization

The new Hungarian Government has issued a general mobilization order, the Mainichi learns from Budapest via Zurich under the date of March 23.

NORTH CHINA CHIEF VOWS TO AID JAPAN

Expresses Determination to Exert All Efforts to Supply Food And Goods to Nippon

Domei

PEKING, March 25.—Chairman Wang Keh-ming of the North China Political Affairs Commission emphasized his determination to fulfil the mission of North China in carrying out the present War of Greater East Asia, in his statement made today celebrating the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

"Of all problems North China is now facing, one that requires urgent attention and solution is the question of food supply," Chairman Wang Keh-ming said. "Fortunately the weather has been favorable this year, and there have also been adopted various measures for increasing agricultural products. Thus, a bumper wheat crop is expected, and at the recent conference of Provisional governors and mayors of North China, all local officials expressed their confidence in a good harvest this year.

"But as the railway lines are now operating at full capacity, it is necessary to mobilize horse carts and other vehicles for transporting farm products. In Central China there are 'Basket Corps'," Chairman Wang asserted. "Coolies carry goods in huge baskets on their backs. As it is urgently important to transport goods, we must even use such human power to attain our end."

"Furthermore, we will exert our utmost efforts to supply goods to Japan," he went on. "We have greatly increased the area of cotton plantations in order to supply this product to Japan. The output of salt has also been much greater than expected. The development of the bauxite deposit in Shantung Province is progressing satisfactorily.

"The War of Greater East Asia is now approaching its decisive phase, out of which will emerge the emancipation of East Asia and the reconstruction of China. We promise to further exert our efforts for fulfilling the mission of North China, with the firm confidence in our final victory."

136,485,262 Persons in U.S.

The U.S. National Statistics Bureau on March 24 announced that the population of the United States of America on July 1 of last year, including the officers and men dispatched overseas, reached the total of 136,485,262 persons, according to a Washington dispatch relayed to the Mainichi via Lisbon under the date of March 24.

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BURMA BOLSTERS PROVINCIAL SETUP

New Administration System Decided; Planning Board To Be Formed

Domei

RANGOON, March 24.—Further bolstering of the provincial administrative system and the establishment of the Planning Board form two keynotes of new Government projects, which were explained at the third session of the Privy Council which has been under way since March 20.

In the course of the present session, Government leaders explained the details of 14 cardinal administrative measures which were undertaken by the Government since the opening of the second session of the Privy Council at the end of last year.

According to the present plan calling for the bolstering of provincial administration, the Government will divide the provinces in the whole territory of Burma, exclusive of Rangoon Province and two special provinces, into 15 first-class provinces, 15 second-class provinces and three third-class provinces with respect to priorities in wartime emergency administrative measures.

It is understood that the Government will appoint deputy governors under governors in first-class provinces while giving a free hand in the appointment of junior officials to such provinces.

Other measures which are calculated to be adopted for the strengthening of provincial administration, include the inauguration of the remuneration system for provincial inhabitants who actively cooperate in the Government's war efforts.

Meanwhile, experts in various fields will be mobilized for work, from among Burma's population, for the projected Planning Board which will function with the support of Japanese advisers in drafting fundamental wartime measures.

It is generally believed that the proposed Planning Board upon its realization will contribute greatly toward further streamlining Burma's administrative activities.

MORE WORKERS' TRAINS TO BE PUT INTO SERVICE

17 Express Trains, Including Fuji, Will Be Abolished From April 1

To facilitate commutation for workers, first-class cars, observation cars, sleeping cars, dining-cars and 17 express trains, including the special express train, Fuji, will be abolished as from April 1 and 81 trains for workers will be newly put into service.

In this connection, the Transportation and Communications Ministry announced as follows:

First-class cars, observation-cars, first and second-class sleeping cars and dining-cars will be abolished and the number of third-class trains will be increased.

Seventeen express trains will be abolished and the number of trains for workers will be increased by 81.

Second-class cars will be abolished except those for the few remaining long-distance through-trains. Accordingly, the second-class commutation ticket will be abolished.

The express trains to be abolished are as follows:

Down trains:

Time	Departing station	Destination
7:30 p.m. ..	Tokyo	Osaka
9:00 p.m. ..	Tokyo	Osaka
10:30 p.m. ..	Tokyo	Shimonoseki
1:30 p.m. ..	Tokyo	Hakata
2:30 p.m. ..	Tokyo	Nagasaki
8:50 p.m. ..	Uyeno	Osaka
9:00 a.m. ..	Uyeno	Aomori
6:00 a.m. ..	Hakodate	Asahigawa

Up trains:

Time	Departing station	Destination
7:00 p.m. ..	Osaka	Tokyo
8:30 p.m. ..	Osaka	Tokyo
9:30 p.m. ..	Osaka	Tokyo
8:00 a.m. ..	Shimonoseki	Osaka
7:00 p.m. ..	Hakata	Tokyo
10:00 a.m. ..	Nagasaki	Tokyo
1:30 p.m. ..	Osaka	Uyeno
6:00 a.m. ..	Aomori	Uyeno
2:00 p.m. ..	Asahigawa	Hakodate

To Boost Mine Output

Domei

KEIJO, March 25.—A production responsibility system will be adopted at principal mines throughout Chosen during the 1944 fiscal year, starting April 1. Under the new system, production-increase instructions will be sent to more than 300 leading lead, graphite, mica, tungsten, molybdenum, fluorspar, asbestos, manganese and coal mines, and to others in Chosen. A marked increase in the mineral production in the peninsula is the aim of

Past Week on War Fronts

INDO-BURMA FRONT

Advance Into India

Consternation and anxiety swept over the enemy camp as the Imperial Headquarters, on March 23, announced the entry of the Imperial Japanese Forces into India. The announcement also disclosed that the Japanese Forces were also continuing their annihilative campaign against the 17th Division of the Anglo-Indian forces in the neighborhood of Tonzan area and that a unit of anti-Axis air-transported forces, sent, to Northern Burma since March 5, had been smashed in part at every point.

The Imperial Headquarters communique, issued at 9 p.m. on March 23, follows:

"1. Imperial Japanese Forces, operating near the Central Burma-India border area, enterd India after dashing across the border in the middle part of March in support of the Indian National Army, while continuing an annihilative battle against the 17th Division of the British-Indian army in the neighborhood of the Tonzan area.

"2. The enemy had been invading a part of Northern Burma with air-transported troops since March 5, but catching up with them, the Japanese Forces are now attacking the foe at every point and have annihilated a part of the enemy troops."

Foes Admit Losing Fight

All dispatches emanating from enemy sources were full of reports concerning the new Japanese advance across the Indo-Burmese border into India.

A UP dispatch from New York revealed that the Japanese troops had crossed the border at three points and were now engaged in furious battle near Imphal, capital of Manipur Province, one of the strong anti-Axis strongholds.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia recognized the fact that the Japanese Forces had advanced eight miles into Indian territory. One Japanese Unit was reported to be only 30 miles away from Imphal.

An AP dispatch from New Delhi reported that the Japanese Forces had already advanced 80 miles along the lower stream of the Manipur River from Tidim in the Chin Hills area. The same report also pointed to the fact that the movements of the Japanese Forces in the plains south of Maungdaw on the Arakan front and on both sides of the Mayu Mountain range were particularly worthy of attention.

Fall of Tammu Imminent

In the face of the vigorous attack by the Imperial Japanese Forces from the south and north, the early capture of Tammu, a key anti-Axis military point in the Kabau Valley is reported as impending, according to a report from an undisclosed base on the Burma front, dated March 23.

Like Tonzan and Tidim, in the Chin Hills area, Tammu is an important military post of the enemy in the central Burma-India border area for launching its counter-offensive on Burma. Situated two kilometers east of the borderline, the headquarters of the 20th Division of the British-Indian army is located there.

Joint Drive Announced

In cooperation with the Indian National Army, the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Burma area commenced an offensive against the British-Indian forces in the vicinity of the Chin Hills on March 8 and were engaged in an annihilative battle near the border, it was announced in an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 2 p.m. March 21.

The announcement also disclosed that strong units of the Imperial Army in concert with the Indian National Army had crossed the Chindwin River at a point near Homalin on March 15 and were advancing toward the Indo-Burmese border.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"Imperial Japanese Units in the Burma area, in cooperation with the Indian National Army, on March 8, launched an offensive against the British-Indian army in the vicinity of the Chin Hills and are now engaged in an annihilative battle near the border.

"In addition, other powerful Japanese units, together with the Indian National Army, on March 15, crossed the Chindwin River near Homalin and are now advancing toward the Burma-India border."

Tonzan Is Occupied

Tonzan, the pivotal point of the British-Indian army fell into the hands of the Imperial Japanese Forces on March 20 following vigorous attacks, according to a report from an undisclosed base on the Burma front, dated March 20.

Crack troops of the Ogawa, Morishige and Saito Units had been violently attacking the enemy force since March 14 and, with the fall of Paitu, two kilometers east of Tonzan, the enemy troops were totally routed, leading to the fall of Tonzan on March 20.

Simultaneously with the fall of Tonzan, the enemy troops in Tidim began a general backward surge. The main body of the British-Indian 17th Division, 9,000 in number, rushed to flee in several hundred automobiles toward the bank of the Manipur River. Abandoning their weapons, the enemy troops under Divisional Commander Lacie stripped themselves and crossed the Manipur streams in attempting to flee into Indian territory.

Catching up with the routed enemy troops at every point, the Nakaya, Iriye and Sueki Units achieved big war results.

Hence, within 12 days since the commencement of the operation, the 17th Division of the British-Indian army has been placed in a state of complete annihilation although it was loudly voicing the recapture of Burma and was furtively moving in the Chin Hills area. The big annihilative battle in the Manipur Valley is now reaching the final stage.

SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT

Torokina Enemy Hit

Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island, in the early part of March, launched an attack against an enemy strength of about one division and a half strong which had been stationed at a semi-permanent position near Torokina, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on March 24.

The communique also revealed that the Japanese troops seized a part of the enemy position after a furious battle. Meanwhile, in defiance of furious enemy bombardment and bombing, the Japanese Forces are now continuing their attacks, the statement concluded.

The communique follows::

"Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island launched an attack against an enemy force of about one division and a half which had taken up a position at a solid semi-permanent base near Torokina in the early part of March. After a fierce battle the Japanese Forces seized a portion of the enemy position and are now continuing their assault in defiance of severe enemy bombardment and bombing."

Enemy Raids Futile

Along the entire South Pacific front, the Japanese defenses continued firm despite the innumerable air assaults launched by the anti-Axis forces to shatter the grim barrier of men and steel that blocks their efforts to expand the war area.

Twenty-two enemy planes including F6F's, TBF's and B 24's attacked Kavieng, New Ireland on the morning of March 20 supported by several vessels. During this encounter the Japanese Forces scored a hit on one of the enemy ships. Damage on our side was slight.

On the next day, enemy B-24's, B-25's, P 38's and F4F's, deck bombers and fighter planes, in several waves, attacked Rabaul. In the ensuing battle, the Japanese Units shot down five planes including a B-25, deck fighter and bomber planes. One B-24 was also heavily damaged. Damage on our side was negligible.

On March 22, enemy planes comprising B-25's, B-24's, deck-bombers and fighter planes, about 180 in number, again appeared over Rabaul but were intercepted by our Units on the spot which brought down four deck-bombers. Only slight damage was suffered by our side.

14 Foe Planes Downed

Imperial Japanese Forces in their relentless counter-attacks blasted a total of 14 enemy planes that attempted to invade our positions in the Pacific area over the week-end of March 18 and 19.

Twelve enemy planes were downed by the Japanese Units stationed on Mille Island in the Marshall Group when six enemy warships and 120 aircraft in several waves attempted to attack the island from dawn to the morning of March 19. Promptly intercepting them, the Japanese Units on the island shot down 12 raiders. Damage on our side was negligible.

On the morning of March 18, a formation of 12 hostile planes of medium and small size came attacking Wotje Island in the Marshall Islands. The Japanese Forces garrisoned there immediately shot down an enemy invader and damaged another with fierce anti-aircraft gunfire. The enemy efforts cost the Japanese no damage.

A formation of 11 enemy planes, consisting of B-25's, B-24's and small craft, made a futile attempt to attack our position on Yaluit Island, early on the morning of March 20. Without suffering any damage on our side, the Japanese Forces on the spot repulsed all the raiders.

Violently counter-attacking nine B-25 bombers of the enemy air force that attempted a morning raid on Taroa Island, the Japanese Units stationed there gave furious battle and beat off all the enemy aircraft. No damage was caused to the Japanese side.

Judicial Parley Under Way

Special

HSINKING, March 23.—In order to discuss ways and means to perfect the judicial administration of Manchoukuo to meet the emergency wartime situation, a two-day judicial conference was opened today at the State Council's auditorium attended by 150 judicial officials.

Use of Waste Material Boosts Industry; Provides Work for All in Negri Sembilan

Domei

SEREMBAN, March 20.—Remarkable progress has been made in the development of industries in Negri Sembilan. One of the outstanding features of this progress is the extensive use of waste materials which has not only promoted self-sufficiency in essential commodities, but has opened up new avenues of livelihood to the local people and cut down production costs.

Gasoline, diesel oil, anti-malaria oil and tar are produced from low-grade rubber. Coke produced from this rubber has also proved to be more economical than coal, resulting in local foundries dispensing with the use of coal for coke.

Town refuse has been collected and converted into manure for gardens. Scrap iron is being purchased in large quantities by the authorities and several thousand agricultural implements have so far been turned out from scrap iron by the local machine shop.

A large quantity of paper of satisfactory quality is being produced from bamboo, while a substitute for leather is being made from wood shavings and latex. Strong bags for packing tin ore are also being made from latex.

Clothing materials from fiber extracted from kapok, banana stems, castor-plant leaves and pineapple leaves are at present being turned out by a factory, while another plant is turning out mosquito nets from the fiber obtained from pineapple leaves and Manila hemp.

Experiments have revealed that silkworms can flourish on castor plants and tapioca leaves, and a Japanese firm has already started large-scale rearing of silkworms here.

It is estimated that this industry will provide employment for several thousand of men and women.

Meanwhile, medical experts have been successfully experimenting with local medicinal herbs for manufacturing substitute medicines.

NANKING ANNOUNCES APRIL 1 AS NAVY DAY

Establishment of Department 4 Years Ago to Be Commemorated—Many Events Slated

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 24.—The National Government of China has decided to designate April 1 as Navy Day in commemoration of the establishment on the same day four years ago of the Navy Department in the Executive Yuan immediately after the removal of the new Chinese regime to Nanking.

On the occasion of the first Navy Day due in about a week's time, various commemorative functions will be held in Nanking, Weihaiwei, Canton, Hankow and other places to rouse the Chinese people's interest in the Navy. Memorial ceremonies, parades, naval reviews, lecture meetings, concerts and cinema shows will be included in the gala functions set for the day.

The National Government of China, it may be recalled, upon its removal in March, 1940, set about reconstructing the Navy and established the Navy Department on April 1. The Chinese authorities started unifying the naval forces then scattered at various areas and since then, the new Chinese Navy made rapid strides under the guidance of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Two years later, on April 1, 1942, a conference of the Commanders-in-Chief of all Naval units within the country was convened at Nanking, demonstrating the complete unification of the Chinese Navy.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, several score of Chinese warships and survey boats have been active in Chinese waters in close collaboration with the Imperial Navy.

Revised Postal Rates From April First Will Perfect Wartime Postal Structure

Revised postal rates will come into effect from April 1. The change which will be announced today in the Official Gazette will perfect the nation's wartime structure of postal administration.

The new rates include seven sen for letters, three sen for postcards, 20 sen for registered letters and for special delivery, and ten sen for a telephone call in Tokyo and Osaka.

The ordinary parcel post rates in Japan will be 30 sen up to one kilogram, 50 sen up to two, 70 sen up to three and 90 sen up to four kilograms, and 60 sen up to one kilogram, ¥1,00 up to two, ¥1.40 up to three and ¥1.80 up to four kilograms for foreign destinations.

The rates for ordinary parcels by military mail are to be 40 sen up to one kilogram, 50 sen up to two, 60 sen up to three and 70 sen up to four. These rates include registration charges.

The new rates for ordinary mail to Manchoukuo and China and for the occupied territories are the same as those at home.

The new basic rate for domestic telegrams and those between Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan is 50 sen for every 15 Japanese characters and every five characters in foreign languages. There will be a further charge of ten sen for each additional five characters in Japanese and one character in foreign languages. The new basic rate for telegrams between Japan Proper and the South Sea islands is 70 sen.

Foes Admit Losses In Torokina Sector; Heavy Clash Rages

(Continued From Page 1)

missary lines. America who boasts of her mass-production of aircraft is now confronted with the difficulty of replenishing her air force to keep up with the lengthened commissary lines. The fact that the quality of American airmen has greatly deteriorated attests to the pitiful plight of the enemy. Whenever Japanese fighter planes dash into enemy formations, it is customary for enemy planes to take flight, without attempting to answer our challenge.

It is apparent that enemy airmen are being dispatched to the first line after only a short period of inadequate training. A certain American airman who was taken prisoner remarked with anger that he had been deceived by the propaganda that New Guinea had been completely rid of the Japanese and was occupied by the American and Australian forces. Furthermore, he said that he had believed the false propaganda that Japanese aircraft were no match for American planes in quality.

25-Pound Baby in U.S.

Special

LISBON, March 22.—Another all time United States record was set yesterday when a baby weighing 25 pounds was born to a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Amon Harris, parents of 12 other children, according to a dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina. The new arrival was 32 inches long and had a full set of teeth. Mother and the big baby were reported in excellent condition. In Chicago, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said that the birth, "if authenticated," equals the all time record in the United States. He said that records of the association showed only one other birth of a 25-pound baby, which was born dead on September 23, 1916, in Sale City, Georgia.

HITS ROOSEVELT REGIME

Willkie Says Administration Disregards People's Welfare

Special

LISBON, March 23.—Wendell Willkie, addressing a rally held at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in behalf of his candidacy for President, declared that a change is needed in the national administration, a New York dispatch disclosed.

One reason for the change, Willkie said, is that the "present administration has been in power too long—far too long to bode well for the welfare of the American people." The presidential candidate asserted, that "men in power for a long time become corrupted by power itself," adding, "The present Administration is tired and cynical and disregardful of the welfare of the people."

Paraguayan Cabinet Changes

Special

LISBON, March 21.—Important changes in the composition of the Paraguayan Cabinet is reported from Asuncion today, according to a dispatch from New York. Three members of the cabinet have resigned, namely, Foreign Minister Luis Argana, Finance Minister Rogelio Espinoza and Minister of Education Sigfredo Grodsbrown. The reasons for their resignation were not disclosed. Successors to these men have not yet been named by the President.

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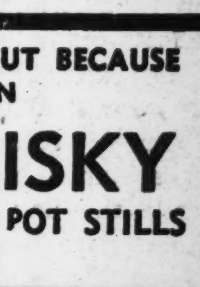

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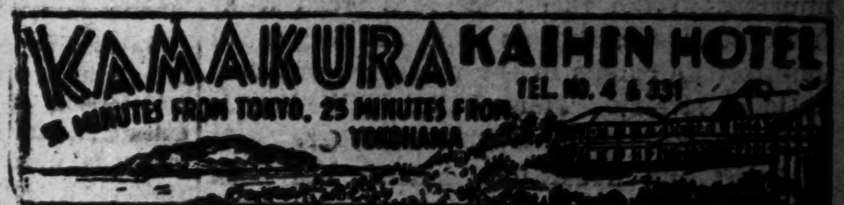
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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1944

The Repetition of 'Tragic Errors'

In the words of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda, it was the "tragic errors" of Britain which led her to declare war upon Germany and thus to precipitate the present world holocaust. In the subsequent development of world affairs, Britain has been repeating her tragic errors over and over again on an increasingly greater scale with the consequence that her national power and prestige have declined more than ever.

By far the most serious damage which has been wrought to British prestige and to whatever influence she may have commanded among the smaller nations has been her recent deliberate repudiation of the Atlantic Charter, a diplomatic instrument which she had formerly prized as a device to capture the trust of the other nations in the anti-Axis group as well as of some of the neutrals. By discarding the principles supposedly embodied in this Charter, the British Government has thrown its war aims to the winds, with the result that it is now attemping to fight the present stupendous war without any definable object. The demoralizing effect of this development upon the people of Britain and in fact upon the people of all the anti-Axis countries is at once clear. Britain has already, by this situation, met her defeat in the moral sphere, and it is only too natural that some of her own people should censure the Churchill Government over this matter as they have been doing.

Another vital development of tragic significance for Britain has been the steady decline of her power and her inevitable retreat from the Mediterranean area which has rightly been considered as the life-line of her Empire, connecting such important and strategic points as Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria and terminating in India. The loss of this Imperial route will mean the eventual loss of the British Indian Empire, so important has been this artery of the British Empire. And the most recent factor contributing to this development has been the advance of Soviet power into the Mediterranean region.

When this route was imperiled by the combined attack of Germany and Italy in the first part of the present war, Britain exerted her utmost energy and with the assistance of the United States succeeded in warding off the menace for the time being at least. But with the development of the Soviet-German struggle, the Soviet Union came to loom large in the horizon of European affairs and her voice became increasing powerful in the determination of European issues. As a result of this expansion of Soviet power in Europe, the old Russian aspirations to find an outlet to the south has been revived in the hearts of the Soviets, which means a desire to advance to the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, what the British term "the ominous power", which Britain has always wished to imprison in the Black Sea, has freed itself from outside restraints and has begun to manifest its claims in the new area of international rivalry. Thus, Britain's life-line is again being faced by a serious danger.

Swift and irresistible, indeed, has been the Soviet advance in the Mediterranean area in recent months. While the United States and Britain, out of their selfish policy of furthering their own interests, have been engaged in wrangling over the problems of the Dissident French Committee for National Liberation in North Africa, the Moscow Government wasted no time in according recognition to the Committee and has been adhering to its policy of consistent amity towards the regime, in sharp contrast with the half-hearted treatment accorded to it by the Anglo-Americans. Moreover, the Moscow Government has dispatched many high officials to the seat of the regime as Soviet representatives so that Soviet diplomatic influence at Algiers has come to be exceedingly important. Again the Communist Party, which is a legal political party under the Committee, has been organized around the former chief secretary of the French Communist Party and occupies a position of much influence. It is clear that the existence of such a party will lend its influence in favor of the Soviet Union. All this has truly proved a fatal blow to the imperialistic designs of the Anglo-Americans in North Africa and in the Mediterranean Basin in general.

No less serious blow will be dealt to Britain in the Mediterranean area by the proposed distribution of the Italian fleet among the three leading anti-Axis nations. While the power of neither the United States nor Britain will be very greatly strengthened by this division of the Italian warships, it will mean the establishment of the naval power of Soviet Russia as a new element in the Mediterranean, leading to a relative diminution of British sea power in the same area. Further, it has been reported that Premier Stalin has secured the consent of the Anglo-Americans to the right of the Soviets to use the proposed naval base at Haifa. Thus, the Soviet Union will have both a formidable navy and an important naval base for operations in the Mediterranean Sea, although Britain has always hoped to imprison Soviet naval power within the Black Sea.

As a sequel to these events came the latest Soviet action of recognizing the Badoglio regime to the great consternation of the Anglo-American camp. But consternation or no consternation, events are moving with irresistible force in favor of the Soviet Union. It is reported that A. J. Vishinsky, Foreign Vice-Commissar of the Moscow Government, who has been dispatched to the Advisory Committee for Mediterranean Affairs, is back in Moscow and is engaged in selecting a suitable diplomat as envoy to the Badoglio regime. Soviet recognition of the Italian regime has brought about a complete change in the political affairs of Southern Italy. There is now no longer any doubt as to the rightful regime in Southern Italy, for all factions other than the Badoglio regime have been virtually ousted by the single act of the Soviet Union. Gone also is the problem of the form of government for the rightful regime in that part of Italy: the Badoglio regime has become a perfect and full-fledged belligerent, and the Anglo-Americans will have no other recourse than to follow the Soviet example and extend recognition to the Badoglio regime. Although the Anglo-American armies are still fighting against the German forces in Southern Italy and although it was to the Anglo-Americans that the Badoglio regime capitulated, it is the Soviet Union that has secured the dominant voice over the political structure in that part of Italy. No wonder London has been cast into dismay.

The Moscow Government is expected shortly to send many officials to Bari, the seat of the Badoglio government. These men, together with the reputed presence of three hundred Soviet officials in Egypt, three hundred Soviet officials in Palestine, and sixty Soviet officials in Damascus, can undertake a most active diplomatic offensive in the Mediterranean. Such an active and positive diplomatic undertaking will be bound to have a marked effect on Balkan affairs. The Soviet Union now occupies a most effective vantage point from which she can realize one of the historic aspirations which Russia has entertained since the time of Catherine the Great. The Mediterranean route which Britain had built up by her efforts extending over three hundred years is fast crumbling under the feet of the Soviets, because Britain has been making the tragic error of following a short-sighted policy of grasping at paltry immediate advantages while the Soviet Union has been acting with her gaze intent upon the stars.

A Year Ago Today

March 27, 1943

In accordance with the basic treaty signed early this year between Japan and China on the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, an agreement was concluded today between the two nations concerning the restoration of administrative rights in the International Settlement of Kulangsu, Amoy, to the National Government of China.

* * *

In view of the decision of the Japanese Government to cease further issuance of military scrip in China so as to enable the unification of the currency system in Central and Southern China, the Finance Department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office has been reduced to a Finance Section and merged into the Economic Department.

* * *

South American countries are suffering from serious shortages of printing paper and numerous newspapers were forced to cease publication while others were compelled to cut the consumption of newsprint to the minimum.

* * *

The United States War Department announced that the composition of the official staff of the American Army is extremely loose, being made up of incapable men as a result of indiscriminate recruiting caused by the sudden outbreak of the war.

The Chinese Exclusion Act

Abolition of Decree Is Merely U.S. Scheme to Exploit Chungking in East Asia War

By SHICHIRO MATSUI
Professor of the Doshisha University
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In order to expose the highly deceitful and hypocritical character of the bill for the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act in America, it is necessary to review the history of the exclusion of Chinese immigrants in that country. It was in consequence of an acute shortage of labor following the discovery of gold mines in California in 1849 that Chinese immigrants began to flow into America, the Pacific Slope in particular. According to the statistics compiled by the American Immigration Bureau, the Chinese who settled in America for 10 years from 1841 to 1850 numbered only 35. During the following 10 years, however, the number rose at a bound to 41,397. In subsequent years, there was a steady increase, the number of 64,301 being recorded for 10 years from 1861 to 1870 and 123,201 for the next decade from 1871 to 1880. As the number of Chinese immigrants increased, a movement for their exclusion arose, the reason given by the leaders of the movement being that, believing in a different religion, using a different language and with different customs and manners, they were unassimilable with white people.

This movement was originally confined to California, but it gradually spread to other Pacific States. The panic of 1873 drove an army of unemployed in the Eastern States to the Pacific Slope, but by the time they reached there the Pacific Slope was in the grip of depression too. White laborers being the direct rivals of Chinese coolies, the Chinese exclusion movement naturally originated in labor unions. It went on growing in severity. On July 23, 1877, the Pacific Steamship Company, which was regarded as the biggest importer of Chinese coolies, was raided by an angry mob. The mob also attacked a China town and ran amuck for two days, inflicting on Chinese property damage amounting to some $100,000, besides causing the death of four Chinese. For the repression of the disturbance troops had to be called out.

Joined by Capitalists

The movement for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, which was originally confined to the working classes, was later joined by white capitalists who came to regard Chinese laborers as their competitors as the latter embarked on enterprises of various kinds as the depression became long drawn out. With this change in the attitude of the capitalistic class, the attitude of the American press also underwent a change unfavorable to the Chinese. In this way, the anti-Chinese movement pervaded the whole of California.

In 1878, the Labor Party won an election in California and it caused the State Constitution to be so amended that American companies were forbidden to employ Chinese nationals. This amendment of the Constitution was nullified by the State court of justice, however, as a result of which attention began to be directed to the exclusion of Chinese immigrants through Federal legislation. The feeling against the Chinese settlers became so widespread that after 1876 each political party thought fit to include the exclusion of Chinese in its platform. In 1876, Congress appointed a committee of inquiry into the Chinese problem, and this committee, after due investigation, recommended to Congress the immediate restriction of the entry of Chinese immigrants.

In 1879, Congress passed a Chinese exclusion bill, but Hayes rejected it on the score that it was in contravention of the treaty signed between America and China in 1869, and consequently it failed to pass into law. In view of the development of the anti-Chinese agitation into a nation-wide movement, Hayes concluded a new Agreement with the Chinese Government in 1880 under which the American Government was able to restrict Chinese immigrants. The fact that the new Sino-American Agreement contained a clause against the absolute prohibition of the entry of Chinese laborers into America, while providing for the control, limitation and suspension of their entry, coupled with the entry of numerous Chinese in anticipation of the legislation for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, served to accentuate the movement. The statistical figures available show that for the three years of 1880-1882, no fewer than 56,000 Chinese entered America and that, of this total, 39,000 represented the number entering that country in the single year of 1882.

Assumed Nationwide Dimensions

The anti-Chinese movement thus gradually assumed nationwide dimensions. It is true that the problem of Chinese laborers had been taken up by the American Federation of Labor before, but the need of excluding Chinese immigrants was not so keenly felt by American labor generally as did Californian labor. At the annual meeting of the Federation of Labor held at Cincinnati, however, a resolution was unanimously adopted for the exclusion of Chinese settlers, and at all its subsequent annual meetings this particular problem of exclusion figured prominently until the Chinese Exclusion Bill was passed by Congress in 1882.

The first Chinese exclusion bill that passed Congress provided for the absolute prohibition of the entry of Chinese immigrants for twenty years, but this measure was vetoed on the ground that it implied the absolute exclusion of Chinese immigrants. Another bill introduced subsequently stipulated for the suspension of the entry of Chinese immigrants for ten years. This bill was carried by Congress and, with Presidential approval, was enacted as the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Under this Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the re-entry into America of the Chinese, already domiciled in America, was permitted. This privilege was often abused by dishonest Chinese. For instance, there were many cases where Chinese who returned home for good allowed the use of the certificates issued for their own benefit entitling them to the privilege of re-entry by their relatives or friends, who, armed with these certificates, effected the entry illegally. Many Chinese also smuggled themselves into America from Canada and Mexico. The Act was therefore made more rigid in 1884. In 1902, an attempt was made to exclude Chinese immigrants by treaty revision, but this scheme of the American Government fell through owing to the opposition of the Chinese Government. On the other hand, in spite of the strong protest of the Chinese Government, the Chinese Exclusion Act was made a permanent piece of legislation. According to the reports of the American Immigration Bureau, the number of Chinese who entered America for each decade after 1871 is given as follows:—

1871-1880	123,201
1881-1890	61,711
1891-1900	14,799
1901-1910	20,605
1911-1920	21,278
1921-1930	29,907

As the above table shows, due to the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the number of Chinese entering America declined to something like 2,000 a year on the average.

Quota System Adopted

In 1921, what is called the quota system was adopted for the limitation of immigrants generally. Under this system, the number of immigrants of each nationality entering America every year was limited to three per cent of the total number of the residents of the same nationality in 1910. This ratio was altered in 1924 to two per cent of the number of residents of each nationality concerned in 1890. The main reason for this alteration was the American desire to increase the number of immigrants from North Europe, while restricting more ruthlessly the number of those from South Europe, for Anglo-Saxons and people from North Europe constituted a large proportion of emigrants to America up to the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Now, there has been much discussion in America of late of the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and this clearly reflects the increasing impatience of the American Government to exploit Chungking in the War of Greater East Asia. On October 7 last year, the bill for the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act, introduced by Warren Magnusson, a Democrat, was approved by a special committee of the House of Representatives by a majority of eight votes against four. It was then passed by the House on the 21st of the same month and referred to the Senate, before which there had already been laid a bill of a similar purport. In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt appealed for support for these measures. He declared that Chungking's resistance against Japan hinged on its sense of reliance on America. It was America's duty to do something to strengthen the Chinese faith in her, he further claimed, adding that by abolishing the Chinese Exclusion Act the American people were only correcting their historic error.

The Bill for the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act is not, however, of a nature to benefit Chinese nationals much. It is not a measure designed to make the entry of Chinese emigrants into America as free as it was sixty years ago. Under the quota system, which may be applied to Chinese hereafter, the number of Chinese immigrants to be admitted will be only about 80 a year, or 100 as this represents the lowest ratio provided for.

Japan retroceded her concessions to China and relinquished extraterritorial rights last year. She has also helped Burma and the Philippines to attain independence, and has given the Indonesians participation in government. In view of the fact that one concrete proof after another is being given by Japan of her declaration that the War of Greater East Asia is by no means a war of imperialistic aggression on her part, as wrongfully charged by America and Britain, but that it is a sacred war designed to establish a new order in Greater East Asia, President Roosevelt certainly feels constrained to do something to counteract the effects of Japan's worthy efforts. In his extremity, he took it into his head to contrive the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act, knowing full well that its abolition is of no practical benefit to the Chinese. It is open to grave doubt whether the Chinese people will be taken by this transparent trick of President Roosevelt.

WAR COSTS INCREASE TENFOLD

Britain Reaches Limit of Financial Capacity to Fight

By RYUSHICHI NOZAKI
(From the Shukan Asahi)

About forty years ago when war-clouds gradually began to thicken over Europe, it was believed by the economists and politicians of England and other countries that the stupendous costs, which would be necessary in carrying out a modern war, would be more than could be afforded by the financial means of any nation. They thought that a modern war, therefore, would not continue long; it would end in a few months. Even Germany had only prepared for a six-month war. In fact, it was a consideration of vast war expenditures which would necessarily entail a short-term conflict that had given impetus to the first World War. But, contrary to pre-war conjectures, it lasted for four years and four months. And the cost mounted to the unexpected sum of $200,000,000,000.

Opinions were divided as to the estimate for the cost of war, $15,000,000 had been given as the total expenditure per day. $20,000,000 and even $37,500,000 had been mentioned by others. Now even by taking the last figure, $37,500,000, in one month it will mount to $1,605,000,000; in one year, $20,075,000,000; in four years and four months, $86,900,000,000. But the actual cost of the war was more than twice this amount.

The expenditures during the first World War, were stupendous; much greater than expected by even the greatest of authorities. Huge figures running into the billions were thought to be limited to the astronomical field, but they were being used during the war.

German Indemnity

At the Versailles Peace Conference, it was agreed upon to impose upon Germany an indemnity of 135,000,000,000 marks. Intellectuals had declared it to be an astronomical figure, but they did not realize that in terms of dollars, it was only one-fourth of that, or $33,700,000,000. Thus, the general war expenditures of $20,000,000,000 might be called super-astronomical.

The cost of modern warfare is greatly augmented with each new war. For instances, the Sino-Japanese War was carried out successfully with only ¥200,000,000. When it came to the Russo-Japanese War, ¥2,000,000,000 was necessary.

Thus from these various examples both at home and abroad, past and present, some of our experts roughly estimate that with each war fought, the cost of financing them increases by ten times.

The second World War has extended to four years and five months this January. The first World War was called a long-term war while it was fought for only four years and four months. The present war, longer already by one month, will continue further.

During the above period, let us see how much Britain has spent on the war. Minute details are not known, but it is estimated that up to March she has spent £21,863,000,000. This is little more than twice the total amount of £8,000,000,000 she spent during the first World War. Moreover, dividing by years, during the last fiscal year, she spent £5,623,000,000. Up to the end of the fiscal year ending March this year, she will have spent £5,759,000,000.

Britishers Complain

This is what is meant when it is stated that the British people complain of great war expenditures. In one week, more than £100,000,000 are being spent. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in a speech given at the Diet, explained that "Britain has already exhausted her national strength," undoubtedly taking into consideration the non-increase of her war expenditures.

But, the war expenditures of the United States is much greater than that of Britain. Since her entry into the present conflict her total expenses for each year of participation have been as follows:

First Fiscal Year....	$ 32,590,000,000
Second Fiscal Year..	78,179,000,000
Third Fiscal Year...	104,066,000,000
Total	214,835,000,000

Of this total the so-called genuine war expenditures amount to $195,062,000,000. Thus, today she is spending six to seven times the cost of the first World War which was $32,000,000,000, and will doubtlessly continue to spend at least more than $100,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year beginning July.

It is only natural that Britain, having practically exhausted her national strength, would be unable to increase her war expenditures. On the contrary, the United States has increased hers immensely in accordance with the rule of multiplying war costs ten times with each war.

The War of Greater East Asia is already entering the decisive stage. Our appropriations are ¥50,000,000,000, but it must be remembered that this is only one-eighth of that of the United States.

Culture of the South

Native Peoples Governed by Religious Beliefs and Worship Established by Tradition

By MITSURO TANIGUCHI
(From the Taiheiyo)

The cultural advance of a race may be determined by the technical efficiency in agriculture as developed by the race. With the exception of a few tribes at an extremely low cultural level, races of the Southern Region are rice-growing and rice-eating peoples of the Asiatic monsoon region. Accordingly their culture is rice culture peculiar to Asia.

To compare their respective cultural levels, let us examine their agricultural technique in rice production. The amount of rice produced in the various southern regions, compared on the one hectare basis, is one-third of that of Japan. This low production shows not only the unscientific method and the extensive system of farming of the South but also, though the amount of rice production is partly due to social and economic conditions of the particular region, describes realistically the cultural level of the southern races. Today when peoples of the South are firmly determined to cooperate for the prosecution of the war, an improvement in the farming technique is a basic problem of southern countries. Especially when rice production itself is indicative of the cultural level, the problem of the improvement in technique is not merely a question of increased production, securing of livelihood, and self-sufficiency in food; but is also a positive measure that is charged with the important task of advancing the culture of the peoples of the South.

Intellectually Neglected

When we examine the percentage of illiteracy, measuring the culture from the standpoint of education and refinement, we find that a large part of the natives had been intellectually neglected and left in utter ignorance. Living in regions fertile and blessed with abundance of resources, they may have lost the initiative to advance culturally; but the basic factor which contributed to their ignorance and illiteracy is traceable to the colonial policy as adopted by the Powers which ruled them. As had been pointed out more than once, the secret of the English and Dutch colonial policy was "to make secure their predominance over the natives by taking advantage of their ignorance."

The education given to the native by these western powers, who feared the consequences of the natives' advance in culture and self-awakening to their political rights, had always been circumscribed by a well-defined limit. They had doled out higher education to only a few natives who were considered necessary in their colonial administration. The majority was completely neglected, left in ignorance and poverty. Only in the Philippines, however, as America's policy was to establish eventually a democratic form of government, its educational objective was to enhance the cultural level of the masses; but even here America's motive was no more than a convenient measure for his administrative policy of directing the people's movement legally. What really resulted was the creation of an educated few, along American conception, who acted as an essential middle-man between the uneducated and the rulers. The great mass was still untouched and left in ignorance. Thus the colonial policy of the capitalistic powers was to neglect purposely the cultural advancement of the natives and to concentrate instead on the development of only those material aspects which were to their advantage.

Governed by Religion

The living of the southern natives is largely governed by religion. Their religion is an odd mixture of their conception of the soul—peculiar to the southern natives—ancestor worship, superstitions, charms and incantations. This is further blended with their tribal sentiments and their mode of living. Their religion, therefore, in its many forms, is like the confused entanglement of a primeval jungle.

The basic source of their religious life, however, lies in the characteristic belief and worship which reflect agricultural culture, Asiatic in essence. Such a primitive religion, of course, unlike perfected religions, has neither doctrine, nor a system, nor an organization. It is the natural outgrowth of belief and worship established by tradition and is continued from force of habit. It has permeated through the very core of their life and is the very root of their vitality.

Though possessing such firm foothold in the life of the natives, it was considerably tolerant toward religions introduced from foreign lands. Having high assimilating quality, its inherent beliefs soon modified the doctrines and forms of worship of the introduced religions, in the process of the conversion of the masses. Though existent in the name of a more modern religion, therefore, as with Mohammedanism of the East Indies, in substance it has all the characteristics of a tribal religion, primitive beliefs having drastically modified the introduced religious thoughts and ideas. Accordingly religions of the southern peoples are built up on traditional beliefs inherent with them; as a superstructure, modified forms of the imported religions are oddly blended, though often with creeds inconsistent in their tenets. This confusion of religious intermixture has woven itself deeply into the whole fabric of the tribal life.

Made Up of Distinct Elements

The social structure of the southern region was made up of distinct elements. At the upper level there was the ruling class of the foreign capitalistic powers whose motives were profit-making. Slaving under their authority was the indigenous society; then in between these strata was the merchant class who acted as the go-between. Each class was a separate entity, having entirely a separate existence.

Culture of the South, too, may be roughly divided into these three elements. There was first the Western culture of the ruling class, usually under the guise of Christianity. Entirely unrelated to this was the culture of the natives which is an odd mixture of cultures influenced by Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, or Christianity; these entwined deeply into their characteristically southern native culture. Betwixt the two, a culture for itself is the Chinese culture somewhat suffused with Confucian morality. With the two lower levels, however, the division is not so distinct. Depending on the regions, tribes, traditions, and environments, various social strata are fused intricately as in the case of the religions. All these indicate that the cultures of the southern region are extremely complex and yet all have as their groundwork the native cultures of an Oriental society. The above discussion suggests, I hope, an approach in the establishment of an independent Oriental culture in East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

As in nature, and in the arts, so in grace; it is rough treatment that gives souls as well as stones, their luster. The more the diamond is cut the brighter it sparkles, and in what seems hard dealing God has no end in view but to perfect our graces. He sends tribulations, but tells us their purpose, that "tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope."—Guthrie.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Tsuyoshi Akagi (1896-)

The captain of a steamship who has published a collection of his own poems entitled "The Dreams of A White Sail."

Fifty Poems of Today

Mina hana ni Nitaru uta zoto Omoedomo
Asu ikanaran Kyo no gojusshu.
The fifty poems I wrote today
Are flowers all of them, I deem;
But I wonder tomorrow
What to me they may seem.

The Winter of the Yellow Sea

Kampan ni Shibuki no koru Kokai no
Fuyu mo haru nari Uto kokoro ni wa.
The winter of the Yellow Sea,
When sprays freeze on the deck,
Seems balmy spring to me
Who muse on poetry.

A Great Whale

Kujira yuku Ugen nicho ni Kokai no
Aruji to mi wo ba Omoeru gotoku.
At a short distance to starboard,
A whale swam, lording it over the sea,
As if it thought itself to be
The master of the Yellow Sea.